THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 19, 1856. No. 17

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealter, Va.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.
June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passengers will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, [illegible] conductor of this Road will take charge of, and [illegible] the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from [illegible] New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

SALES OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—WILL BE sold on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington. There are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out-houses, Overseers house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the ballance at one, two and three years credit with interest from sale—for the other property all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C, any information will be given.

C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.
Dec. 24, 1855. 11—tf.

STATE OF NORTH - CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.
GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.
Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.
BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.
January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover County, qualified as executors of the last will of E. B. Dudley, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

C. H. DUDLEY,
W. H. DUDLEY, } Ex'rs.
Dec 24, 1855. 11—td.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.

E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON-
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee.*
August 21, 1855. 73

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * *. Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and David Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.
GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.
All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best, Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.
☞ Register copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
January 5, 1856. 13—td.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT IN THE PURCHASE OF MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—I shall sell, at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., February 1st, 1856, my Estate in the county of Chesterfield, called Wakefield, within 1¾ miles from the city of Petersburg. It contains 502 acres, and has been divided into lots from 4 to 100 acres, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.—Two hundred and fifty acres are well wooded. The remainder is in a high state of cultivation, each acre having received 60 bushels Ashes, 50 bushels Lime, and 50 loads Manure, and the soil is susceptible of the greatest fertility.

The improvements are on the most liberal scale, and all in complete repair. The farm is enclosed by a strong and substantial plank fence. The residence is beautifully located, containing nine rooms, arranged very conveniently, and lately painted. A large double Kitchen, Smoke House and Dairy are attached. There are two large Barns, one new 60 by 80 feet, with four floors, a spacious and well ventilated Stable, a Carriage house, two new Cribs, Corn house, three new frame houses, with brick chimneys, for Negroes, each containing 4 rooms.

A young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, now bearing. A plat of the Estate may be seen at the office of T. Branch & Sons.

TERMS.—A credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months will be given, equal instalments, for well endorsed negotiable notes, title withheld until last payment is made.

ROBERT DUNN.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Auct'rs.,
Petersburg, Va.
Jan. 1, 1856. 13—swtd.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.

WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.
Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.
Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

ISAAC PROCTOR, [illegible] (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 87—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result can but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass,*" and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature.* It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this co-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.
Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements, in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to

WM. WHITE, Agent.
Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the best bargains will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1856.

A long session—No result—The House not to be starved out—Campbell and Giddings—Robinson, of Pa.—Mr. Caruthers, of Mo.—The House to-day—An abuse to be corrected—The appropriation bills and legislative jobbing—The Senate and the Naval Board—Clamor against Reform—Fall of Kars—Success of the Russians—Its importance—National Democratic Committee.

It having been alleged by the Black Republican party in the House of Representatives that the Democratic members were justly responsible for the failure to organize, for the reason that after a sitting of the usual length every day, aided by the Fuller and scattering men, they always carried an adjournment, thus depriving the friends of Mr. Banks of an opportunity to force certain outsiders to vote for that gentleman, the Democrats held a caucus on Monday night and agreed not to adjourn the House or vote for a recess thereafter until a Speaker had been elected, thus to remove even the shadow of responsibility sought to be thrown upon them. Accordingly on Wednesday they proceeded to put this resolution into effect, and the House remained in session until nearly 9 o'clock the next morning, a continuous sitting of over twenty hours. Yet nothing was effected. Mr. Banks was no nearer an election at the end than at the beginning of the struggle. After adhering to their resolution the whole night, the Democrats inquired of the Africans whether there was any prospect whatever of effecting an election; if so they would remain longer, if not, they had accomplished the object of the resolution adopted in caucus and should now adjourn. And so adjournment was carried, and the House rested from its labors until yesterday.

For an accurate account of the proceedings of this twenty hour's sitting, I can refer you only to the full report of the Globe. Not many ballotings were had, but "personal explanations" followed incessantly. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, brought Giddings, his colleague, to the stand, to explain certain insinuations contained in a letter written to an Ohio paper by the father of Abolitionism in the House. Mr. Giddings begged and beseeched, but his persecutor would not let him off, so he had to come down and say that nothing discreditable to Mr. Campbell was intended. This grew out of Mr. Orr's nomination for temporary Speaker some time ago, which caused no little fluttering among the Africans, and brought upon Mr. Campbell the general denunciation of the Africans. Then Mr. Robinson, a Pennsylvania member, defined his position, and declared that he could vote for none other than a Know Nothing for Speaker. He questioned Mr. Banks on this point two or three times, but this gentleman thought it prudent to hold his peace. So Mr. Robinson voted for Mr. Pennington. It should be kept in mind, however, that one of the Massachusetts members has repeatedly stated to the House that Mr. Banks is still a member of the so-called American Order, and that he styles himself politically an American Republican.

The speech of Mr. Carruthers, an old line Whig from Missouri, created the most sensation. He has from the first sustained Mr. Richardson for Speaker; and this speech was a defence of his vote and of his co-operation with the Democratic party. He said that he could not vote for Mr. Fuller, because he had seen that gentleman vote for Mr. Pennington for Speaker. In the last session of Congress, Mr. Pennington had voted to suspend the rules that a bill to repeal the fugitive-slave law might be introduced. Mr. Pennington had also voted for Mr. Campbell and Mr. Banks. While he rejoiced to hear Mr. Fuller declare himself ready to admit a State into the Union with such a Constitution as it might see proper to establish, he could not forget that the predecessor of that gentleman, Mr. Wright, had acted with himself during the struggle in the last Congress, and that Mr. Fuller had been elected in opposition to the national ground occupied by Mr. Wright. He noticed also that Mr. Fuller declared if he had been a member of the last Congress he should have opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He could not vote for Mr. Marshall, of Ky., because he belonged to an organization which had arisen, as the Philadelphia platform declared, upon the ruins of both parties—that he was and had always been a Whig—and that there was no Whig in the House for whom he could vote. The speech made a great impression upon the House, and placed the Southern members who support Mr. Fuller in a most awkward dilemma indeed.

To-day the House relapsed into the beaten track, balloting once for Speaker as heretofore, and then proceeding with the usual round of "personal explanations." This was varied, however, by a proposition offered by Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tenn., declaring that it was the duty of candidates for the Speakership to answer any questions that may be put to them, and propounding to Mr. Richardson certain enquiries, relating principally to the Nebraska bill. The Democrats replied that they had no objection, provided the like privilege was accorded to them to propound questions to the other candidates. A long parliamentary struggle ensued, ending with the passage of the resolutions, when, at a late hour, the House adjourned. Mr. Richardson has his replies all ready, and to-morrow there will probably be some rich scenes indeed.

The Senate have been in session but two days during the week—on Monday and Thursday. On Monday an animated debate occurred upon a proposition to originate the annual appropriation bills in the Senate. The law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to lay on the desks of the members of both Houses on the first day of the session the estimates of expenses for the next fiscal year. These estimates are referred in the House to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the rules of this branch of Congress require this committee to report the appropriation bills within thirty days after its organization. By general consent the House has always taken the initiate in framing these bills. But so much delay occurs before final action is reached that the bills are seldom sent to the Senate until within a few days before the time fixed for an adjournment, affording to Senators no opportunity to give them that examination and consideration their importance demands. To this procrastination by the House is chargeable the admission of the endless number of jobs with which they abound, especially the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill—a sort of omnibus loaded with all sorts of riders.—These are tacked on to the original bill in the middle of the last night of the session, when confusion prevails, and when hardly the offerer of the amendment is aware of its real meaning and effect. The power to originate revenue bills is limited by the Constitution to the House of Representatives; but usage, and what appears to be the convenience of the two Houses alone, has given sanction to the origination of the appropriation bills also by the same. If any change in the manner of conducting the public business can remove this abuse, no convenience nor respect for past usage should intervene to defeat its accomplishment.

The sitting on Thursday was taken up by an irregular debate on the action of the Naval Retiring Board, the presentation of petitions for relief by several of the retired officers introducing the subject to the consideration of the Senate. The clamor raised by the officers whose position has been affectted by the action of the Board, indicates that the Senate especially will devote a good deal of attention to this matter. Mr. Hale, the notorious Abolition Senator from New Hampshire, made a most violent attack upon the action of the Board; others were more moderate in their criticisms; and Mr. Brodhead thought that Congress itself was to blame for any injustice that might have been done to officers, the bill perhaps having been adopted without a full consideration of the effects to follow its execution. A number of these officers are on the ground, lobbying with much industry, and, as might be presumed, most of them are those whose cases deserve the least attention. The Secretary of the Navy does not deny, in his able report, that mistakes may not have been committed by the Board, but the Executive power had no other course to pursue than to approve the report as a whole, and correct mistakes afterwards. It should be kept in mind, however, that the commission of an officer of the Navy is held at the will of the President, and in this respect does not differ from appointments in civil life. The action of the Board was merely advisory, to supply the Executive with information such as the law presumed it did not possess; and upon this information it required the President to pursue a certain course.

The passage of the law was hailed by the whole country as a measure of reform; and the selection of the members of the Board also received general approbation; but no sooner was the decision of the Board known than every officer retired, furloughed, or dismissed, and all their friends, assailed the law and the board, and even that portion of the press most clamorous for reform, has no hesitation now to help the outcry against both. With these persons private interests are every thing, while the public interests seem of no account. It could not be expected, however, that a reform should be carried through without exciting the opposition of every one whose interests were affected. Among those sustaining the action of the Board, I notice Mr. Mallory, the Chairman of the Naval Committee in the Senate, who has, of course, given the subject the fullest consideration.

The proceedings of Congress, or rather the failure of the House to effect an organization, have so entirely engrossed attention here that the weekly arrivals from Europe, communicating information as to the great war now raging in the East, have hardly received a passing notice. The last arrival, however, brings the announcement of another of those great events which must have an important influence over the future. The Russians have taken the Turkish City of Kars, and an army of sixteen thousand men, thus opening the way for an advance further into the Turkish empire, and the possible possession of the Asiatic coasts of the Black Sea. Kars is but one hundred and sixty miles distant from Trelisono, the most important part of Turkey on that sea, the entrepot for the trade between Western Europe and Persia, and a winter campaign might soon place this port in the hands of Russia. But Kars alone, with the immense number of prisoners, is looked upon as a full equivalent for the loss of half of Sebastopol, and its possession gives Russia immense advantages in the settlement of terms of peace, if negotiations to that end shall be renewed this winter.

The National Democratic Committee assembled here on Tuesday last and appointed the first Monday in June next as the time for the meeting of the next National Convention, which will assemble at Cincinnati. The Committee were in session not more than an hour, and adjourned upon the conclusion of the business which had brought its members together.

MECKLENBURG.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1856.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The weather continues cold and unsettled. Every thing hereabouts wears a dreary and sombre appearance. The docks and rivers are fast filling with ice, which must soon effectually stop all inland navigation. The rigging and sails of the vessels in port are frozen hard and stiff, and the ferry boats have to battle strong to perform their regular trips. The streets are yet as smooth as glass, and not a few exalted pedestrians are thereby brought down to a common level. It does no particular harm to be reminded occasionally that "the loftiest monuments fall heaviest to the ground," and "the proud in spirit shall be brought low, even unto the dust." Many persons have been seriously injured by falling, while others have been so fortunate as to escape with a little mortification. I witnessed a scene yesterday that was ludicrous in the extreme. A large sleigh was passing the Hotel at a rapid speed, freighted with about fifty persons. Standing on the guards around it were a number of ladies and gentlemen in high glee, and particularly pleased and amused with their outside ride. All was going along merrily when a boy, in attempting to get upon the guards, disturbed the feet of a damsel, who, in consequence, was hurled over and over till her revolutions were checked by a bank of snow. She sprang up, mortified of course, but thanks to the inventor of drawers, uninjured by cold. While this was going on an individual with sleek hat and long coat was nearly splitting his sides with laughter on the opposite side of the street. The noise raised the curiosity of an old lady living in a house near by, who rushed to her door and accidentally turned into the street two spaniel dogs that appeared to be on hand for any kind of sport—to play or to fight. They were not long in deciding to have a frolic, and made for the man, who was so absorbed that at the first onset they did not attract his attention. However, he soon discovered the object of their spite, and as kicking without falling was out of the question, ran both hands in the pockets of his coat and threw out the skirts of a full grown Shanghai to ward off the sharp teeth of his assailants. Just as he did this one of the dogs seized him by the seat of his breeches, and up went his foot at the other that was snapping at his legs, and down in the snow he fell flat of his back. The old lady, who up to this time had been enjoying the scuffle prodigiously, now started down the stoop to protect her pets from the vengeance of their victim, who was already on his feet and anxious for satisfaction, but unfortunately, she lost her foothold, and after some ground and lofty tumbling found herself sitting upright on the pavement, with no other damage than perhaps the bursting of her bustle. The long-coat individual left the scene of his disaster with the consolation of knowing that if he was laughed at he had laughed at others, and the old lady, with her pets, returned to her house, doubtless, with the recollection that it was not the first time curiosity had led her into difficulties.

I observed, a day or two since, a very good contrivance attached to a vehicle to prevent horses from failing or being injured by slipping. It was simply a scroll of iron securely fastened on and projecting out in front of an omnibus. Around the horses were carried leather belts or sirsingles, and made fast to the end of the scroll. On the event of a horse losing his foothold he would be suspended by the band and protected from injury. I hope it may answer the purpose, as the suffering of the poor animals from this cause alone must be great. Scarcely a day passes by but what may be seen a number of dead horses in the streets—killed either by excessive driving or injuries received by falling.

We had the pleasure to-day of visiting the extensive establishment of Danforth, Wright & Co., Bank Note Engravers, No. 1, Wall Street. This house was established about forty years ago in Philadelphia, and though there have been various changes in the names of proprietors during the period, they have all up to the present time enjoyed, both in this country and Europe, an enviable reputation for intelligence, integrity, and respectability, and for executing work in their line in a masterly style. The principal house is now in this city, with branches in Philadelphia and Boston. I was accompanied by Mr. Danforth, a kind and courteous gentleman, through the different apartments, and witnessed in detail all the operations of the workmen and artists necessary to make a finished engraving—from the commencement of the plate to the printing of the notes. The plates for bank notes or bonds are not prepared altogether, as I had imagined, each figure is put on separately by a machine. For instance, the coupon to a bond or vignette on a bank note is first engraved by hand on a small block of steel, it is then hardened, and by the machine the figure or letter is fretted and worried into a steel roller. This, of course, reverses it. In a similar manner it is transferred from the roller to the plate and renewed again, and it is then ready for printing. Frequently, during this operation, the plate is removed to ascertain if the impression is of the required depth to make a perfect engraving. To replace it requires great care and experience—sometimes engages the workman for hours. Every fine line and hair stroke must be fitted with exactness, or the impression is doubled and the plate ruined. The geometrical lathe-work on a bank note cannot be counterfeited by the most skillful artist. It may be closely imitated, but those accustomed to handling notes can detect it in a moment. It is executed with mathematical correctness by the eccentric wheel and lathe. You might, with entire safety, give the lathe to a counterfeiter, or any artist or workman in the establishment, as it would be impossible for them to counterfeit the work unless they were given the key. In printing, the face of the plate is first covered with ink, then wiped as clean as possible with cloth, and polished with whiting by hand. This is repeated for every impression, and is the cause of the plates wearing away and occasionally requiring retouching. No plate-proof blank note or bond is allowed to be carried from one apartment to another without first being registered in the office. Every sheet of blank paper is registered and must be accounted for by the workmen before they leave the premises. If bank officers and railroad officials were half as particular with them after they are signed, sealed, and delivered, stockholders would not have as much cause for grumbling about dividends. This house keeps constantly employed about forty men and twelve or fifteen females, and produces the enormous amount of $100,000 in bank notes daily throughout the year, in addition to thousands of dollars in bonds, &c., &c. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that our bank note engravings are far superior to those of Europe in point of finish. I have seen this proven by comparison.—This firm is now getting up for Germany forty thousand certificates of railroad stock with coupons annexed—decidedly a new thing in the history of railroads, at any rate with us. When do you suppose we can calculate with such certainty on dividends that one can have coupon certificates? Would it not be agreeable to cut one off every six months and take up to Mr. Mendenhall? Your Public Treasurer would be so overjoyed he couldn't survive it, and we could not afford to lose so good a man and efficient an officer.

WAYNE.

For the Standard.

Editors of the North Carolina Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The enclosed slip was taken from a little paper published in Jackson, Miss., yclept "Scraps of Young America." It presents the character of the different political parties in such a vivid light that I think it will disclose a great deal of valuable and useful knowledge never before revealed to the world. Therefore, I send it for an insertion in your excellent paper. You are at liberty to exercise your own judgment as regards that.

Respectfully,
CANDIDUS.

A SHORT POLITIKLE SERMON.

MY BREETHERING. I will take for my text the same which was preached onto by my brother at Brandon, Miss., of which you have doubtless heered: "And he played on a harp of a *thousand* strings—sperits of just men made perfic."

My bretherin, there is as many strings to politixs as there is to a lyre—and a good many liars to eeny most every string: then thar aint but one of 'em all that rings out the music of the Union to which every true patriot had ought to keep step—fur "he played on the harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfic."

Fust, thar's the Know Nothin! His name expresses the amount of his information, bnt it don't convey the idea of his resources. He's the most extraordinary animal in the show—he is fur and against a variety of topics—he is temperance and he drinks—he's fur the Maine law so pervided he can violate it—he's fur and against fusion—he's an abolitionist and he aint an abolitionist—he's here and he's thar—and he will be no whar in November—fur "he played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfic."

Then thar's the politikle cobbler, going round like a roaring green bay Jackass seekin' where he may humbug somebody. He's all the colors of the rainbowl, any more changeable than the Camelia Joponniky. He is a whig and anti-whig, and Know Nothin' and anti-Know Nothin'—fur furriners and agin furriners—fur every body, but principally a long-headed, wooly-headed, rantin' ravin' niggerist and abolitionist—fur "he played on the harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfic."

Then thar's the straight out whig—a respectable sort of a character in contrast with the preceding who represents the fusionists. He don't want to see the Union destroyed, but he knows he can't help it if he runs on his own hook, and that he'd better run widder masheen that's bound to be ahead and wash the other tubs. He plays on the harp of a *single* string, but his execution is imperfect.

Then thar's the liberal and the genuine old fashioned democrat. He don't go whirling round in circumscribedness—they aint afeered to speak right out in meetin'—they aint afeered of nobody nor nothin.' They carry their Union flag afloat—the bunting all kivered over with stars and stripes—giorious and victorious because it is the banner of the Union. They go for personal freedom—for popular rights—for justice to all men and all parts of the country—for light instead of darkness—for open discussion instead of midnight cabal—for self-government and not oligarchy; and they go in to win, for their instrument is tuned with *pop'lar* feelin' though it's made of *beach* wood—and they play on the harp of a thousand strings, and every string an honest principle.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—From data politely furnished us by Mr. Brown, the efficient superintendent of the agricultural division of the Patent Office, we make up the following estimate of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1855. We are inclined to believe that we have under rather than over-estimated the yield, as well as the prices obtained:

					Total value.
Indian corn	600,000,000	bush.	at	$0 60	$360,300,000
Wheat	165,000,000	do	at	1 50	247,500,000
Rye	14,000,000	do	at	1 00	14,000,000
Barley	6,600,000	do	at	90	5,940,000
Oats	170,000,000	do	at	40	68,000,000
Buckwheat	10,000,000	do	at	50	5,000,000
Potatoes, (all sorts,)	110,000,000	do	at	37½	41,250,000
Flaxseed	58,000	do	at	1 25	72,500
Beans and peas	9,500,000	do	at	2 00	19,000,000
Clover and grass-seed	1,000,000	do	at	3 00	3,000,000
Rice	250,000,000	lbs.,	at	4	10,000,000
Sugar, cane,	505,000,000	do	at	7	35,350,000
Sugar, maple	34,000,000	do	at	8	2,720,000
Molasses	14,000,000	gals.	at	30	4,200,000
Wine	2,500,000	do	at	1 00	2,500,000
Hops	3,500,000	lbs.,	at	15	525,000
Orch'd products					25,000,000
Garden products					50,000,000
Tobacco	190,000,000	do	at	10	19,000,000
Cotton	1,700,000,000	do	at	8	136,000,000
Hemp	34,500	tons,	at	100 00	3,450,000
Flax	800,000	lbs.,	at	10	80,000
Hay and fodder	16,000,000	tons,	at	10 00	160,000,000
Pasturage					143,000,000

From the same data we have prepared the following table:

Domestic Animals and Animal Products.

				Total value.
Horned cattle	21,000,000	at	$20 00	$420,000,000
Horses, asses, and mules	5,100,000	at	60 00	306,600,000
Sheep	23,500,000	at	2 00	47,000,000
Swine	32,000,000	at	5 00	160,000,000
Poultry				20,000,000
Slaughtered animals				200,000,000
Butter and cheese, pounds	500,000,000	at	15	75,000,000
Milk, (exclusive of that used for butter and cheese,) galls.	1,000,000,000	at	10	100,000,000
Wool, pounds	60,000,000	at	35	21,000,000
Beeswax and honey, pounds	16,000,000	at	15	2,400,000
Silk cocoons, pounds	5,000	at	1 00	5,000

We learn that a cause of very great importance was argued last week before the Supreme Court—involving a construction of the last Will and Testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, so long Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. His Will was executed in 1852, by which he directs that the slaves received from his father and those acquired by his wife shall be liberated and sent to Liberia, under the direction of the Colonization Society. The point made in the cause was whether the original stock only become the objects of their master's bounty, or whether the increase between the date of the Will and his death were also to be set free. The cause, we understand, was very ably and elaborately argued by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Fayetteville, and Col. J. G. McDugald, of Bladen, on behalf of the next of kin, and by C. G. Wright, of Fayetteville, on behalf of the slaves, for the Colonization Society.

There are about 250 negroes in all belonging to the estate of Gen. McKay—about one hundred of whom are involved in the present cause. The Court has not yet delivered its opinion. *Register.*

DEATH OF ANSLEM ROTHSCHILD.—Advices have been received of the death of the eldest brother of the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort, on the 6th instant. Baron Anslem von who has departed this life in 1855, the head of the house in Naples Carl, and the head of the house in Vienna, Solomon, having already died this year. Of the five brothers there remains now only James the head of the house in Paris. Baron Anslem was looked on as the founder of the great financial power, and, though possessed of less cultivation and education than his brother, was a decided genius in money matters; he died childless, and has left to the house a fortune of 80,000,000 galden. The funeral took place on the morning of the 8th ult., and, though devoid of any attempt at external splendor, it was attended by more than one hundred carriages of persons to whom during life he had stood in so many varied positions of man of business, patron, friend and benefactor, including all religions and confessions.

AN ADMIRABLE LETTER.

The following admirable letter we find in the columns of the New York National Democrat. It is, as will be observed, from the pen of William Smith O'Brien, one of the most distinguished of unfortunate Ireland's sons. It contains sentiments of manly advice to his countrymen resident in this republic, which we commend to their calm and reflective consideration:

GENTLEMEN: I have long desired to obtain a suitable opportunity of offering to the American people my acknowledgements for the interest which they have manifested during the last six years in regard to the fate as well of myself as of the other Irish prisoners who were consigned to penal exile, in consequence of the efforts made by us in 1848 to save our country from ruin. The address which has been adopted by a meeting held in New York, under the presidency of the chief magistrate of the city, gives me this desired opportunity, under circumstances which are peculiarly acceptable to my feelings. I therefore gladly avail myself of it to assure you that, as the sympathy evinced by the citizens of the United States contributed in no slight degree to cheer and sustain me during the season of severest trial, so my present enjoyment of comparative felicity is greatly enhanced by their kind congratulations; and I am convinced that this sentiment is shared by my brother exiles, whose labors you have associated with mine in terms most gratifying to me.

It is not surprising, indeed, that a nation which won its liberties and present prosperity by successful resistance to misgovernment should regard with favor the efforts made by a kindred people to escape by similar means from a system of misrule more oppressive, more galling, and more calamitous than that which gave occasion to the American revolution. But while success, however unmerited, is generally greeted with homage, it seldom happens that justice is done to the acts or the motives of those who fail—more especially to those who fail without the glory of a struggle. The citizens of the United States have not founded their judgment respecting our conduct upon events, but have estimated it by the occasion and by the motives which prompted it. For this generous appreciation I am desirous to offer, on the part of my brother exiles and of myself, our unfeigned gratitude. I have been rejoiced to perceive that the meeting at which your address was adopted was attended by native Americans as well as by Irish refugees.

There is no point connected with the recent emigration from Ireland to America respecting which I have felt so much solicitude as the maintenance of harmony between the native citizens and those of my fellow-countrymen who have adopted the United States as their home. On the one hand, I trust that the Irish will never forget that when they fled in myriads from their own country, in order to escape the manifold disasters which awaited them there—when they fled from famine, from ejectment, from misgovernment, from proscription—they found in the United States a land of refuge, and were received with a fraternal welcome. I trust, therefore, that they will not only evince loyalty to the government of the Union—that they will not only endeavor to deserve the title of useful and orderly citizens—but that they will even avoid every proceeding which can awaken unfounded jealousies or unworthy prejudices.

On the other hand, the Americans ought not to forget that in the early struggle by which their national independence was acquired Irishmen bore a prominent part; that some of their most illustrious fellow-citizens have owed their extraction to Irish parentage; that by Irish labor their forests have been cleared, their towns have been built, their mines have been worked, their lands have been cultivated, their ships have been constructed; and if ever the American Union should need for its defence, or even for its aggrandizement, the aid of bold hearts and of strong arms, it will find in the Irish population that hereditary valor for which they have ever been distinguished.

I should trespass beyond the appropriate limits of this answer if I were to give utterance to all that I could wish to say upon the present occasion. I shall, therefore, only add the expression of my heartfelt desire that the great republic of the West may become in each succeeding year more and more deserving of the admiration of mankind, and that its population may enjoy more and more both the happiness of social life and the blessings of national prosperity.

I have the honor to be your very faithful sv't.,
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

BRUXELLES, 1855.

FALL OF A DEPOT AND RAILROAD COLLSIONS.—The immense building known as the Depot of Richmond and Danville Railroad, at Richmond, Va., fell on the evening of the 12th inst., with a tremendous crash. It was filled to overflowing with produce and merchandize of every description. The loss to the company will be very heavy. Fortunately, no person was hurt. One of the walls fell against the tobacco factory of Archibald Thomas, Esq., prostrating a large part of that building also.

On the same day a collision occurred on the Danville Road, about fifty miles from Richmond. A negro fireman was killed. Mr. Charles James, one of the engineers, is said to be seriously injured. Several other persons were injured, but none seriously.

HOOPS.—We have had little to say about the present style of female dress, for we believe in their following their own inclinations in this respect.—But a paragraph from the *Christian Herald*, of Detroit, has attracted our attention, and as we think it may possibly be the means of saving some delicate creature from a similar alarming predicament, we give it a place:

"A *fashionable* dressed lady entered one of our churches a few Sabbaths since, and after three ineffectual attempts to effect an entance into one of the news, abandoned the effort, and left the house in disgust."

GOING WEST!—A Brother Jonatha, in a warm argument with John Bull, on our national institutions, was endeavoring to floor his antagonist, who had sneeringly remaaked that "fortunately the Americans could not go any farther westward than the Pacific shore." Yankee searched his pregnant brain for an instant, and triumphantly replied, "Why, good gracious, they are already levelling the Rocky Mountains and carting the dirt out West; I had a letter last week from my cousin, who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore, *on made land.*"

A YOUNG LADIY'S CONSTANT PRAYER.—A young lady writes thus ingenuously and anonymously in the columns of a newspaper:

For my own part, I confess that the desire of my own heart, and my constant prayer is that I may be blessed with a good and affectionate husband, and that I may be a good and affectionate wife and mother. Should I be denied this, I hope for grace to resign myself—but it will be a hard trial for me.

SNORING.—Old man Hicks was an awful snorer. He could be heard farther than a blacksmith's forge; but his wife became so accustomed to it, that it soothed her repose. They were a very domestic couple—never slept apart for many years. At length the old man was required to attend court, some distance. The first night after his departure, his wife never slept a wink—she missed the snoring. The next night passed away in the same manner, without sleept. She was getting into a very bad way, and probably would have died, had it not been for the ingenuity of a servant girl. She took the coffee-mill into her mistress' chamber, and soon ground her to sleep.

MULISH.—We notice in the Wilmington Herald, that the Town Clerk of that city advertises that proposals will be received until the 1st day of April, "for executing the Town Printing and *boarding the Town Mules*" We would respectfully inquire of our friend of the Herald whether these contracts necessarily go together in Wilmington, and if so, from which of them does he expect to make his own board? *Fay. Obs.*

THE WHIG PARTY DEAD.—As an evidence that the Whig party is really dead, we have to record that the Almanac published so many years as the "Whig Almanac," from the Tribune Press, comes out this year as the "Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1856,"—in other words it is now "Black Republican." *New York News.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1856.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

On Friday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tenn., K. N. Whig, offered a Resolution to the effect that it is the duty of all candidates for office to state their opinions, answer questions, &c. The Resolution was adopted, yeas 155, nays 38—all the members from North-Carolina voting for it.

On Saturday, Messrs. Richardson, Fuller, and Banks defined their positions, in reply to questions propounded by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio.

Mr. Richardson said he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill because he considered it right. He was in favor of the people of those Territories deciding the question of slavery for themselves; and he should vote for their admission as States without looking to whether they had slavery or not. In supporting the "compromise" of 1850 he had given his sanction to the very principle of non-intervention embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act. He had voted, in 1848, with a few Northern and the entire body of the Southern representatives, to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific; failing in that measure, he had afterwards voted that Congress should not interfere with questions of slavery. He had never voted for the Wilmot proviso—he had uniformly voted against, because he considered it unjust to the people of a portion of the Union. He maintained that the citizens of the slaveholding States are as much entitled as those of Illinois, his own State, to the protection of their property in the common Territories; he recognized slaves as property, and considered the fugitive-slave law as applying in full force to the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Richardson said, further, that he was opposed to the Know Nothing party, and to all secret political organizations.

He was opposed to the abolition of, or interference with, slavery in the District of Columbia; and he was also opposed to Congress interfering with it in the dock yards, or any place else. He believed that the Almighty had made the negro inferior to the white man, and he thought that they could not be placed on an equality unless the white man was dragged down to a level with the other.

Mr. Fuller answered, that he did not consider the Kansas-Nebraska act as promotive of the formation of either free or slave States; that he never had, and did not now advocate the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso; that the States, in forming the Union, claimed the right and obtained it, to reclaim escaped slaves; that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States or Territories; that citizens of all the States may enter the common Territories, and that the Territorial legislature had no right to legislate upon slavery, except so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property. He said, further, that he was opposed to restoring the Missouri restriction; that he was opposed to abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia or in the dock-yards, &c.; that he did not believe in the equality of the white and black races. He said he was not in favor of proscribing men on account of their religion or their birth-place; but he held that it was best to appoint natives to office, and that "Americans should rule America."

Mr. Banks answered, that he believed the Wilmot proviso to be constitutional; that he would vote to restore the Missouri line, and to prohibit slavery in the Territories; that he was not disposed to disturb slavery in the States, but thought the Constitution did not protect slavery in the Territories; that he was elected to the House by a combination of Democrats and "Americans"—the latter being largely in the majority.

We believe we have given the substance of what was said on the occasion by the three gentlemen named. The House soon afterwards voted for Speaker, as follows: Banks 94, Richardson 69, Fuller 34, scattering 10.

The Washington Union says:

"The only candidate for Speaker who answered all the questions propounded to him by his adversaries in the double opposition, was the democratic candidate. The report of the proceedings will show that, whilst both Mr. Fuller and Mr. Banks failed entirely to answer any of the questions of Mr. Bingham, (republican,) Col. Richardson met them promptly and fully. The questions propounded by his own friends, Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, and Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi, received a similar promot response. Both Mr. Banks and Mr. Fuller failed to meet the question of the proscription of foreign-born citizens and Catholics, which we attribute to the instinct common to the order of which they are members, of withholding their position upon this grave question. And to the same cause may be attributed the failure of both to admit or deny their membership of the secret order, though particularly interrogated in relation thereto."

GRATIFYING FACTS.

The New York Day Book, a paper which has been uniformly true to the South and to the Constitution, and which, though printed in a free State, even justifies slavery, says that since the first of December it has kept a private memorandum of the new subscribers it has received by letter; and they are as follows: From the free States, 2,277—from the slaveholding States, 1,260.

This shows plainly, says the Day Book, "that there is a large population in the North that is still willing to hear and receive the truth—a prodigious number who will gladly support a pro-slavery democratic paper if they can find one. The Day Book has, beyond all question, the largest weekly circulation of any democratic paper published in the northern States, and its course on the slavery question alone has been the cause of its getting this circulation. We have proved, to our own satisfaction at least, the truth of the assertion we have frequently made, that a democratic paper taking a bold and firm stand on the pro-slavery ground, would receive a better "support" and more subscribers than any one ever yet established in this city. We have both proved and realized this, and the Utica Herald will find out between this and next New Years that Franklin Pierce will prove and realize the fact that such "pro-slavery" truths as he has put forth in his last message will get him more "support" North of Mason and Dixon's line than any other President has had since the days of Andrew Jackson."

CITY ELECTION.—An election will be held in this City, on Monday next, for a Mayor and seven Commissioners, and for Constables for the two City Districts.

THE NEWSPAPER CASH SYSTEM.

A friend writing us from Tarborough, renewing his subscription to the Semi-Weekly Standard, says: "I see you are about to adopt the cash system. I hope it may work well. It is certainly the correct rule for newspaper publishers." This is the opinion of all our subscribers whom we have seen, or from whom we have heard, since announcing our purpose. The "Fayetteville Observer," thus notices the evil of the credit system:

"The credit system with Editors of Newspapers is a great evil; but in this part of the world we see no safe remedy for it, except by tempting advance payments at reduced prices—as we do. But the Raleigh Standard says it will, on the 1st of May, stop every paper which is not then paid for. And the Newbern News says that on the 1st of March it will begin to publish a list of all those indebted to it. These are extreme measures, and we think will damage the papers more than the public."

We have tried these "tempting advance payments" for years, and have found them to operate badly for both subscribers and publishers. Our Weekly paper is, for example, three dollars per annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance. But when the subscriber postpones payment, and is called upon for the three dollars, he is apt to complain that the *interest* of one dollar, which, *he says*, he is thus charged with, is enormous; and then if he pay the three dollars to a collector, as is frequently the case, we incur a loss of twenty per cent—to say nothing of the risk incurred, by longer edits, of losing the entire amount. Besides, we are frequently urged to receive two dollars when two and a half and three are justly due, according to our terms; and a refusal to do this has, in some cases, resulted in unpleasant feeling and a discontinuance of subscriptions. We think the "Observer" in error in characterizing the cash system in publishing newspapers as an "extreme measure." As a general rule, it is certainly quite as convenient to a subscriber to pay his subscription at one time as at another; and by paying in advance, he makes an actual saving, in some cases of one-third of the amount. A subscriber who values his newspaper, will surely think, at some time during the year, of paying for it; and it is just as well to think of it, and to do it, at the commencement of his year as at any other time. We shall adopt a plan by which all our subscribers will be regularly notified, one month in advance, of the times at which their subscriptions will expire; and, in such a case, nothing can be easier than for the subscriber to mail the money in a "registered" letter, or get some friend who is in the habit of writing, or else the Post-master to mail it for him.

We have paid out, in commissions for collecting, since we have been publishing the Standard, not less than *three thousand dollars;* and we have actually lost, by the credit system, not less than *ten thousand dollars*—and this with as good a subscription list as there is in the Southern States.

Our office expenses are, on an average, at least eighty dollars per week. This we *pay in cash*, every Saturday evening to our hands, and at stated periods for ink, paper, &c.

"*Pay as you go,*" is the philosopher's stone, both as to nations and individuals. The credit system is fraught with more evils than always appear on the surface of society. We shall not, however, enlarge upon these evils now, but leave them for the consideration and reflection of those of our readers who know something of human nature, and who have had experience in business and generally in human affairs.

We are not complaining of our party, or of our friends. Far from it. We have been encouraged and sustained greatly beyond our merits; and we can never be sufficiently grateful for the patronage and the manifold favors extended to us by our friends. The system of cash payments which we propose to adopt, is, we are satisfied, the best course both for them and for ourselves; if we thought otherwise, we would adhere to the old plan, and go forward, as we no doubt could, quite as successfully as other publishers in the State. Nor shall we imitate the example of our cotemporary of the "Newbern News" in publishing a "black list." If those who are able to pay us for our labors, continue to refuse to do so, we shall leave them to their own reflections and their own consciences; and to such as may not have the means to pay, we say cheerfully—You are welcome to what you have had. Do not forget the old Democratic party, or the rights of your section; but stand by us in heart, if you cannot in purse, and we will endeavor, as heretofore, to do our duty in the good cause so important and so dear to us all.

We do not want office, nor have we ever importuned the "powers that be" for patronage. What we receive of the latter, in the way of advertising, &c., comes to us unsought, as one of the organs of Democratic principles. All we desire is, to labor here in our humble way, at the head of this press, for the advancement of Democratic principles and for the preservation of the Constitution in its purity; and we expect for these labors only a certain and fair remuneration. Is this expectation unreasonable? No one will say it is.

We trust our readers will excuse us for having devoted so much space to this subject. It is by no means a pleasant one to us; but it is necessary, in view of the system we have determined on, that there should be a thorough understanding between our subscribers and ourselves. We have commenced sending out our accounts in the paper.—Ample time has been allowed (to the 1st of May) for those in arrears to pay up. Those who may wish to remit can do so now, whether they know the exact amounts due or not—and they will be duly credited, and receipts sent showing the time paid for. We trust that but few—very few will be behind on the 1st of May. But the rule will be inflexibly adhered to, *in every case.* We cannot make exceptions in a matter of this sort—the best personal and political friends we have, we must treat as we do those we have never seen, and of whom we know nothing, save that they are on our list. Some who may stricken off may be vexed at it; but where no offence is intended, surely none will be taken.—The rule must be adhered to, *as a business matter*, with which personal and political feeling can have nothing to do.

FULLER TURNING STATE'S EVIDENCE.—The Louisville Times thus disposes of Mr. Fuller, the *Southern* K. N. candidate for Speaker of the House: "Mr. Fuller, Col. Marshall's favorite for the Speakership, belongs to the Passmore Williamson school of negro stealing Abolitionists. He supported Wm. F. Johnson, the Abolition candidate for Governor, at the last election in Pennsylvania, and he supported the notorious Nicholson, as [illegible] Abolitionist as ever committed treason [illegible]. The know nothing papers [illegible] national man, and they like him. [illegible] Southern man is a good deal like a thief [illegible] State's evidence."

MANBRO MILLS.—It will be seen, by the advertisement of the Trustee, in another column, that these Mills will be sold in this City, on Thursday the 24th instant.

[Reported for the Standard.]

THE "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

This spirited Company, Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret commanding, was on parade on Monday evening last; and notwithstanding the inclement weather, they made a very handsome appearance. They formed in front of the Court House, and marched thence to the Executive Mansion, where they executed some beautiful evolutions. They then marched up Fayetteville street to Capitol Square; thence down Wilmington street to Market Square, where they were on drill for some time, performing various evolutions, which were highly creditable to their efficient Captain and to themselves.

At night they had a concert and festival, for the benefit of the corps. The City Hall was soon filled to overflowing with anxious spectators to witness the first appearance of the performers, composed almost entirely of members of the Company. We are sure no one regretted their presence there. The performers did their part well, and to the entire satisfaction of the large and enlightened audience of gentlemen and ladies, who testified their delight by frequent applause.

After the concert the audience was invited to Temperance Hall, to partake of an abundant supply of refreshments, prepared for the occasion by the company. The Hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens; and at the head of the two long tables the flag of the company was gracefully displayed, and muskets appeared at each window. The Company was present in uniform, with fatigue caps, and appeared to much advantage. The managers deserve great praise for the manner in which they conducted the arrangements. The occasion will be long remembered as a successful and pleasing one.

After partaking of the refreshments, Lieut. Wm. C. Parker toasted the Company, to which Capt. De Carteret responded in a neat and appropriate manner. Lieut. H. Rabey toasted the "Oak City Guards," and W. E. Alley, O. S. of that Company, being called on, responded in behalf of the O. C. G.'s, in a very happy manner. After a number of other toasts, the audience removed to Market Square, to witness the ascension of a large and beautiful balloon, which went up magnificently, and to the great delight of the assemblage. The crowd then dispersed, well pleased with all that had transpired. A. D. T.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.

Upwards of two hundred delegates were in attendance on the Convention of the soldiers of the last war, held in Washington City on the 8th of January. Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Vermont, Mississippi, New York, Kentucky and North-Carolina were represented.

They proceeded, on the 8th, to the President's House, with a military escort, and formed in the East Room. Mr. Sutherland, President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States, who fervently responded, eliciting repeated cheers and clapping of hands. The President in his speech referred to Van Gaskirk from New York, 94 years old, as the only representative of the Revolution present; Secretary Davis and Quitman of the Mexican War, and those before him, of the late war with Great Britain.

The enthusiasm was almost unbounded. A large number of ladies were present, including Mrs. Pierce and other distinguished women. It was a truly beautiful, patriotic and exciting scene.

At the evening session of the Convention of Soldiers of 1812, George Washington Park Custis delivered an address.

Resolutions were adopted expressive of their opinion that Government is under the most solemn pledge to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress regarding the provision for the officers of the Revolutionary Army. The substance of the Resolutions is as follows:

"That they would earnestly petition the present Congress to supply the omissions of former ones by providing for the declining years of the Soldiers and Sailors of 1812, as has been done for those of the Revolution; that pensions for wounds or injuries should commence from the date of disability and the arrears of pensions be paid to the widows or surviving children.

That the bounty act of 1855 should be so amended as to embrace the children of any person who, if living, would be entitled to land under that act as well as his minor children, and persons who enlisted for five years and served till discharged or disabled, ought to receive 160 additional acres.

That the provisions of the present laws should be extended to those confined in foreign prisons during the war.

That inasmuch, as many rolls at the War Office were destroyed by fire, it is unjust to refuse parol proof and require record evidence of service, and further, that military service, however short, should entitle to 160 acres.

It was also resolved that it was due to the memory of James Madison that an appropriate statue be erected to him in Washington.

A resolution was then adopted that the members of the Convention wear crape on their left arm for thirty days in memory of those who have died since the last Convention. A committee of seven was then appointed to present the resolutions to Congress."

☞ The following lines, handed us for publication by a friend, were written by a gifted young gentleman of New Jersey, on the death of a favorite dog, named *Spring*. They are the best of their peculiar kind we have ever seen:

On brute and monarch death alike will call—
Dogs have their day, and Spring hath had his fall:
Doctors by barking, lawyers biting, thrive;
Spring could do both—both could not make him live.
From human passions he had gifts apart;
They, heartless souls, and he, a soulless heart;
They, doomed to future life, meet death with fear;
But he, more happy, sleeps forever here.

And the following was composed "by one of the pack," on the death of a favorite dog named "*Spot*"—

Here lie the bones of a faithful friend,
That caught hares and foxes, times without end;
He died, as he lived, content with his lot;
If 'passing dogs' you'll remember "*one Spot.*"

Capital *dog* gerel.

A parcel of wags, together on the first day of January, thus expressed their feelings about the years:

1855,
Has left some very good fellows alive;
1856,
Will hurry a few of them over the Styx;
1857,
May land a score or so in heaven;
1858,
May write for those left—"*a little too late.*"

So be it, and so be it not. This is no "laughing matter." As the poet hath it, in the advertising columns of the Petersburg Express—

"We are merry, merry here;
But who can tell,
Where we shall dwell,
To be merry another year?"

Fire!—On Thursday night last, in this City, about nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given; and it was discovered that the bed-room of the Clerk of the County Court was on fire. Mr. Utley, the Clerk, it seems, had left a candle burning on his table, and the fire, it is supposed, was communicated from that. After much effort on the part of Mr. Utley, Mr. Sheriff High and others, the fire was extinguished—but Mr. Utley, we regret to say, was severely burnt in his hands and face.

☞ The letter of our Washington Correspondent, owing to the irregularity of the mails, was not received in time for Wednesday's issue. It will be found in to-day's paper.

About to Settle in Louisiana.—It is said that Capt. Bragg, who lately resigned his office in the Army, is about to settle in Louisiana as a planter.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, PORTSMOUTH.

The Raleigh Register, and other K. N. papers in this State have been indulging for several weeks past in false charges against the Democrats of Portsmouth, Va., in relation to the Orphan Asylum in that place—charges of proscription, which apply only to the K. N. party of the place referred to, and of which the Democrats are entirely guiltless. The following communication from a friend in Portsmouth, well acquainted with the facts, thoroughly exposes this K. N. attempt to make capital out of a matter too sacred in itself ever to have brought into the party arena. The charge of proscription comes with a bad grace from an organization, whose members have been *sworn* to proscribe all who do not agree with them, and to make war especially upon naturalized citizens, and upon those persons, not Protestants, who endeavor to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. These very K. N's, thus sworn, proscribed from office the lamented Hunter Woodis, of Norfolk, because he was a Catholic—Hunter Woodis, who was afterwards re-elected Mayor by the citizens of the place, under a returning sense of justice, and who died in their service, smitten with the pestilence, a victim to the cause of humanity and to the sublime performance of his duty. But the whinings of these hypocrites are most disgusting—read what our Portsmouth correspondent says.

For the Standard.

Editors N. C. Standard:

Gentlemen:—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the Raleigh Register of January 1st, headed "Proscription," in which the Editor of that paper comments with considerable acrimony upon the action of the Legislature of Virginia in regard to the Charter of an Orphan Asylum in this place. His article is so palpably intended to make political capital in your State, and so utterly false in regard to the facts of the case, that I am induced to give you a correct history of that transaction, and then leave it to a candid public to judge who have acted honorably in this matter, and who have attempted to make a charitable institution created by the voluntary contributions of people living in every section of our country, and of all religions and politics, a political machine. The Register says that the delegate from Portsmouth "named men of all parties—selecting those citizens who had been active in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and dying during the late epidemic." It is true that of the thirty-three names presented to the Legislature for Trustees eight were Democrats and the remainder Know Nothings, from a town in which the two parties are about equally divided; but so far from his selecting those who were most active in ministering to the sick, a majority of those proposed by him fled from our plague-stricken town at the commencement of the epidemic.

A majority of the members of the Town Council, and they are all K. N's, men elected to attend to the public affairs, ignobly deserted their posts at the time their services were most needed, and instead of resigning their offices (with two exceptions) so that others could be elected in their places, held on to them and thus left us without a municipal government for three months, and yet the Register states that the men proposed were the most active in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and dying.

The facts of the case are simply these: Knowing that an application would be made to the Legislature for the Charter of an Orphan Asylum, and as our municipal affairs were under the control of Know Nothings, and both of the delegates from this county belonged to that party, and supposing that they would in this case do as they have always done when they had an opportunity, attempt to get control of every thing both political and philanthropic, a gentleman representing a neighboring county in the Legislature was requested to have as many Democrats added to the list of Trustees as there were K. N's proposed, so as to prevent the possibility of this institution ever being used for party purposes. This was in effect attempted and accomplished; but the gentleman who was entrusted with this business, seeing that it would give the Democrats the preponderance, and knowing that the Democracy of Portsmouth did not desire it, withdrew his motion and had the bill re-committed to the Committee, when the change could be made without giving either party a majority of the Trustees. But, Messrs. Editors, why this hue and cry simply because the Know Nothings have been prevented from raising up in our town, in the name and under the garb of a charitable institution, the means by which their political ends could be better attained. The Editor of the Register doubtless thinks it all right to have twenty-five Know Nothings and eight Democrats Trustees of a charitable institution; but horrible to reduce the number from thirty-three to thirty-two, and make an equal distribution between the two parties.

Now, Messrs. Editors, which party has acted honestly and honorably in this matter—the Know Nothings who attempted to make this a political institution or the Democrats, who have checked them in their unhallowed ends, and will place it in the hands of those who will make it what it should be—a purely philanthropic institution?

PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 7th, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

Nash, C. J.—In Nash v Morton, from Pasquotank, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Guirkins v Williams, from Camden; *venire de novo*. Also, in Grandry v Small, from Pasquotank; *venire de novo*.

Pearson, J.—In Midgett v McBride, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Caroon v Doxy, from Currituck, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Etheridge v Corprews, Ex'rs., from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

Battle, J.—In Jones v Ward, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Murdre v Saunders, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLean v Fairley, in equity, from Richmond; bill dismissed with costs.

The official business of Rev. E. W. Sehon, has rendered it necessary for him to make his residence at Nashville. Mr. Sehon has considerable reputation as a Methodist divine. He has a commanding person, with much dignity of manner. He has great fluency, and occasionally eloquence, as a preacher, and is an excellent revivalist. These qualities have given him some reputation and popularity in this community. The hot haste, however, with which he took to know nothingism, and the awkward predicament in which he was placed in being compelled to *dodge* the avowal of that membership, has injured him very much, and greatly lessened that respect for his clerical character which was formerly entertained for him. Know nothingism has done for him, what it has done for many other preachers—decidedly damaged him. It will doubtless, however, be a source of pleasure to his Church in Nashville, as well as to his many friends throughout the West, to learn that he has discovered the error he made, and has withdrawn from the degrading association. *Louisville Times.*

It would appear that the injury to the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, by the late high freshet, have been much less serious than there was reason to apprehend. The loss will not be serious, although, of course, the high state of the water arrests the progress of operations for the time. *Wil. Journal.*

Fatal Accident.—A small son of C. J. Nelson, Esq., of Goldsboro', while handling a loaded pistol on Tuesday last, was shot by an accidental discharge. The entire load entered his body and he died in an hour or two. *Wil. Journal.*

Quaint Sut.—An impassioned youth thus addressed his "bright particular." "One word from your lips will make me happy, when will you speak it? Her answer was, "Wednesday, at the Altar." To which he sent the following beautiful and laconic reply,—"Nuff sed, consider me in."

The only cure for love is a shillings worth of poison taken inwardly.

A TELLING SPEECH.

One of the most pointed and telling speeches yet delivered in the present House of Representatives, is that of Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, on the 9th inst. Mr. Caruthers is an old Henry Clay Whig. He gives his reasons why he could not vote for Mr. Fuller for Speaker. Among other things, he says:

"I desire to state at this time, and in the present connexion, in order that what I may remark may go out with the observations of my colleague and friend—and I am proud to call him such—the reasons why I have not, do not, and never will, vote for the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Henry M. Fuller.] I could not vote for Mr. Fuller—and I believe that we are allowed to call members by their proper names before the organization—because, while a member of the last Congress, I knew, and now remember, that throughout the Kansas-Nebraska fight, in every stage of that trying contest, his predecessor, the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, stood fast by us—was one of us; and, sir, before I had cast a vote I found that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] had come here as his successor from a democratic district, and because of his triumph over Mr. Wright in consequence of his vote on the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the last session. I could not vote for him, then, on the first vote. When the first vote was taking, I watched its progress, because many of the gentlemen with whom I was previously associated were disposed to vote for Mr. Fuller. In that very first vote, when we were casting our votes for the purpose of making up a record, and when he had the entire House from which to select, I saw that gentleman throw his suffrage for Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey. I remembered then that at the last Congress Mr. Pennington had voted to suspend the rules with a view of affording Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, an opportunity to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive-slave law.

When Mr. Fuller could take a northern or a southern man—when he could select a conservative man for whom to cast his vote—I saw him vote for a man who had been in favor of allowing the privilege to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive-slave law. I could not vote for him. Mr. Pennington, on that vote, voted for Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, a gentleman by-the-by, for whom I entertain, as he knows, the most profound respect personally, but whom I regard as the imbodiment of northern sentiment on the slavery question. Another vote was had. Mr. Fuller voted for Mr Pennington; and Mr. Pennington, on the third vote, voted for Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, who is not only the imbodiment of free-soil democracy, but, it seems, also of northern Americanism and of ultra northern republicanism. Mr. Pennington voted for Mr. Banks upon that ballot, and Mr. Fuller voted for Mr. Pennington after he had voted for Mr. Banks, and for sixteen times. I sat in my seat and saw Mr. Fuller, after Mr Pennington had voted for Mr. Campbell and Mr. Banks, cast his vote sixteen times for Mr. Pennington.—Could I, sir, as true to the principles of the Nebraska bill, upon which I was elected—as true to the State to which I owe allegiance—as true to the constituents who sent me here upon the Nebraska issue—*could* I vote for a man with such a record as that?"

Mr. Caruthers then thanks Mr. Fuller for his late avowals on the slavery question, and does him full justice in that respect; but he cannot support a man with such antecedents for Speaker, and has, therefore, voted uniformly for Mr. Richardson. In the course of his speech he is interrogated by Mr. Cox, K. N., of Kentucky; and Mr. Caruthers replies as follows:

"I was very unfortunate in my remarks, if I may judge of it by the manner in which the gentleman from Kentucky understood me. He asks me why it was that I, elected as a whig, had voted for a democratic candidate for Speaker upon the first ballot? In that connexion, I understood him to ask me why I had not voted for his distinguished colleague [Mr. Marshall.] I reply to him that I could be under no obligation, as a whig, to vote for his distinguished colleague, for he endorsed a platform which expressly repudiated not only the democratic party, but the whig party. I could be under no obligation to vote for him, as this American party was founded upon the ruin of both the others. The idea of the language, which I have not before me, is, that the party is established upon the corruption of both. [Laughter.] I am corrected, Mr. Clerk, by some gentleman near me. I am informed that the language is, that the American party was established upon the ruin of both the other parties, and both were ruined by their corruptions. [Laughter.]

Now to the question of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Cox.] He asks me how I, professing to be a whig, could do so and so. There he touches me. I have been a whig from my boyhood; and I tell that gentleman that, when I first became an aspirant for political station in the district which I have the honor to represent, that district was democratic by four thousand majority; and I tell him, as my people well know, that in all the contests in my district I never abated one particle of my whig devotion; and I never went into the political field to engage in a fight but what I carried the whig banner openly, and proclaimed my love for its principles. I came here, then, as a whig.

The gentleman asks me where the whig party is. I might tell him there was one Pythagoras, who entertained the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and that when the whig party died the soul of that party went into the present democratic party. [Great laughter.] I saw during the last summer a great field of fight opened, and we were calm lookers on. I looked over the whole field then for a whig banner. I looked to gallant, glorious Tennessee. I saw no whig banner there. In that canvass for governor there was no whig candidate—no man carrying the whig colors. Casting my eyes from Tennessee, I looked over to the State from which the gentleman himself hails—to noble, reverend Kentucky. What did I see there? The old banner under which I had rallied from the days of my childhood, and which had ever been borne aloft by her gallant son—where was it? It was trailing ingloriously. And when you had laid down that banner upon the grave of Clay, could I believe that the whig party still existed? Sir, I did not believe it. If you could take down that banner, and fold it quietly over the grave of that immortal patriot and statesman—the first statesman of his times, the most eloquent man of any age, and the greatest party leader of all the world—and he could rest well under it, could I believe that the whig party was still alive?"

"Sundays Excepted."—The following railroad companies do not run any trains on Sundays: Galena and Chicago Union, Illinois and Central, Air Line from Chicago to St. Louis, New Albany and Salem, Chicago and Rock Island, Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Isac, Chicago and Milwaukee, Michigan Central, and the Great Western of Canada.

Western Rail Road.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company in this place on Thursday next, for the purpose of determining the location of the first division of the road, and other purposes not known to us. Our readers shall be duly informed of whatever of interest may then transpire. *Salis. Watchman.*

Mr. Coffin having resigned his post as Rail Road agent at this place, Mr. John Holt has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Charles Bradshaw is Conductor in the place of Mr. Holt, resigned. *Salis. Watchman.*

The Blue Hen.—"Delaware will never yield an inch to New Jersey,' said a patriotic Delawarian when the Pea Patch case was being tried.

'If she did,' replied a Jersey Blue, 'she would lose half her territory.'

Not Guilty.—Thos. J. Eccles, a Route Agent, whose trial has been progressing for several days past before the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., for robbing the mail, was on Saturday last acquitted of the charge.

The first shad of the season were caught in the Savannah river, December 7th, and were sold at eighty dollars a brace. Shad will not appear in our waters until February.

A Western editor, in speaking of one of the newly-elected Senators, says that his ignorance is so dence that the auger of common sense will be longer in burning through it, than it would take a boiled carrot to bore through Mount Blanc.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—We were pleased, but not surprised, in looking over the columns of your last semi-weekly issue, to find that, as you usually do, you had left your paper open both to the "Ins and the Outs"—for a fair and liberal discussion of city affairs; and have expressly disavowed acting upon any grounds but such as should actuate every good citizen.

Much fault is found with the present management of our city matters, both in the conduct of the pecuniary affairs of the corporation, and in the lack of energy displayed in the enforcing of proper police regulations; but we regret that the charges against the present Intendent and Commissioners have been made public at so late a date, that no opportunity is given to the assailed for a defence. "Doth our law condemn any man before he is heard?"

We are far from approving all or most that has been done by the present Board. Our taxes are high, very high; but has any detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the present incumbents of city offices been demanded by the public in time to give them a fair and impartial hearing? It is easy to cavil at all times—most easy when the party assailed has no opportunity to reply. "Why did you tell me your name was Daniel, Sir?" says the learned judge to the witness, Mr. Winkle. "I did not, my lord." "You did, Sir; how else could I have got it down so in my notes?—Silence. Sir, or you shall be committed for contempt!" *Irresistible* conclusion!

Accounts are matters that it requires time and patience to do justice to, and bold assertions and rash denunciations will not be taken for argument by an enlightened public, when no figures are adduced to back them.

And as to our police regulations, we are at a loss to know how it has been ascertained that they are in a worse condition than ever heretofore. We were inclined to think that we were governed too much, not too little—that too strenuous efforts had been made by officials to preserve municipal order and quiet—sometimes at the expense of the laws of the State and the liberties of those under her protection; that the suppression of the use of spirituous drinks in our midst, had been too eagerly and zealously sought after; and we learned, for the first time, from a communication in your last issue, that trading and gambling between white men and slaves in our little city were daily and nightly occurrences. If this last be so, it should be altogether reformed, and at once; but no municipal regulations can effect this reform, unless such citizens as are aware of certain, definite, particular instances of the offence, will expose them to the proper authorities: and the former evil should be remedied cautiously and deliberately, not in "hot haste."

But *how* are such evils of excessive taxation, extravagant expenditures, of insufficient or exaggerated municipal government to be rooted out, admitting that they all exist? Is it by excluding from office a tried and generous public servant and elevating in his stead one as yet untried? Is any candidate proposed for the Intendant's place who has pledged himself to a frugal and economical administration of the city finances? We are sick of the cant that would ride into office upon the popular and much worn "argumentum ad crumanam," even if there is such a candidate: but we know of none such: we have never seen, heard or dreamed of any clear and specific plan laid down by any one elucidating how he will effect this desirable object—and rash and ill-advised would be the man who would, without the most mature investigation, pledge himself to any particular course.

How can the Mayor effect what he desires, or control the management of the city finances? The charter of the city of Raleigh directs him to preside over all the meetings of the Board of Commissioners when present, and *in all cases where there is a tie upon any question, he shall be entitled to give the casting vote.* Now who lays the taxes? The Board of Commissioners. Who assesses the value of city property? Persons appointed by the Commissioners. Who disburses the funds when collected? The charter expressly directs "that no appropriation shall be made but by a Board of at least a majority of the Commissioners." Who passes the by-laws and police regulations of the city? Why a majority of the Board—the Intendant only giving the casting vote when there is a tie. Until our Mayor be proved favorable to the faults complained of, how can we, in the face of *this* proof, attribute mismanagement to him? And finally, if the power of appointment to city offices, vested in the Commissioners, has been improperly exercised, does not the Intendant divide any blame that may attach with the rest of the Board; for his nomination, without the concurrence of a majority of the Commissioners, does not, in practice amount to any thing?

If we must strike, let us not strike blindly—the Commissioners are responsible more than the Intendant—the charter of the city makes them so—the present Intendent could not restrain them if he would: he has shrunk from no responsibility that we know of—he has shirked no duty that has been brought home to him. What *specific* charge of indirectness and want of independence has been laid at his door? Let us beware, lest we exchang King Log for King Stork. We do know of the present Mayor, that his house is the seat of hospitality, and his "heart is open as the day" to every charitable appeal. We know that he has not that *magnanimous and spirited* temperament that would induce him to "retire gracefully from the field," when the most strenuous efforts are making "to thrust him from his stool" without warning or time for a defence: yet he has ever exhibited that less lofty ambition of warding off from our citizens and city every approaching evil, and of giving to our metropolis a character for hospitality and kind consideration for the stranger, hitherto unknown. We do know that he has a kindly and generous nature, that would be deeply wounded by the marked condemnation of his fellow-citizens.

How unkind, how unjust would it be, citizens, thus to condemn, unheard, our Municipal Head! How ungrateful to put another in his stead who "hath done what he could" for us! How unwise to forget that change is not necesarily, nor probably, reform! If all be against him, yet we, for one, are with him. Strike—strike home—citizens, for the honor of our "City of Oaks!"

We rest assured that many voices will proclaim on Monday next—more—much more—than what our pen hath here so feebly expressed.

JUSTITIA.

Raleigh, Jan. 15th, 1856.

For the Standard.

A CARD.

At the request of many citizens, I hereby declare the report, that the "Independent Guards," *as a company*, have resolved to oppose or support any particular candidate for Intendant, at the ensuing election, *is without foundation or truth.* Nothing has been said, at any of its meetings, in regard to the matter.

J. Q. DeCARTERET, Captain.

Pennsylvania Senator.

Harrisburg, Jan. 14.—Ex-Governor Bigler, Democrat, was to-day elected United States Senator from this State by the Legislature assembled here in joint convention. He received 82 votes. The ballance were scattering.

Democratic Caucus—The Speakership.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the Democratic caucus held to-night at the Capitol several members manifested a disposition to break the phalanx, but this was promptly and vigorously opposed by many.—One who was present says that never before has such a determination been manifested to stand by Mr. Richardson and the platform.

The Speakership Struggle.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The tabling of the resolution offered to-day in the House for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, was effected by the votes of all Richardson's friends present, excepting Messrs. Barclay, Hickman and Vail, joined by Mr. Fuller's friends, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, Scott and Wheeler.

To-day, Messrs. Boyce, McQueen and Keitt, left Mr. Richardson.

The Small Pox in Richmond.—The number of cases of this fearful disease are greater this year, at this period, than has previously been the case in Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

One week Later from Europe—Peace Negotiations Unchanged—Breadstuffs Declined.

New York, Jan. 14.—The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. West reached her berth yesterday afternoon, bringing one week's later advices than those received by the Canada, having sailed on Saturday, the 29th.

She brings no intelligence from the seat of war. Rumor says that Denmark is about to join the Allies.

The peace negotiations remain in *statu quo*.

Esterhazy had reached St. Petersburg with the ultimatum of the Western Powers, but it had not been replied to.

Austria had notified Prussia of the contents of the ultimatum, and the latter assents to urge the acceptance of the Czar. Saxony had sent an ambassador to the Czar with a like recommendation.

The propositions have been kept secret, and it was believed Russia would accept, but for England's demand for indemnity, which Russia backed by Austria refuses.

A despatch from Vienna in the Londen *Times*, says Count Buol had communicated terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff as follows: The territory demanded by Western Powers in order to secure the free navigation of the Danube, is that part of Bessarabia between fortrees Chotyn on the north of Salt Lake, and Sasyk on the south, and Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery, is allowed for consideration.

Advices from Constantinople, to the 17th ultimo, state that sixty merchantmen had been wrecked off Sultina, at the mouth of the Danube, during the month. Four hundred lives were lost.

It was reported that a French frigate was lost off the Spanish coast, and that all hands perished.

The overland mail from India, states that many pirates have been destroyed on the China coast.

Herat has been captured by the Persians.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower. The sales of four days, (Christmas intervening) amounted to 24,000 bales.

Flour had declined a shilling. Western Canal is quoted at 41s, and Ohio 43. Corn two shillings lower. Mixed 42s. 6d. White 43.

Provisions unchanged and quiet.

Consols declined to 88⅝.

Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36s. 6d. Rosin quiet at 4s. 6d.

Unpopular—Quarrelsome women, rainy days, and those dirty-faced boys who are continually boring you about "that little" bill you owe to Mr. Grip.

The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of his house, has gone West, and invented a patent point for cross-eyed needles.

Says the lovely Julia to a bewitching Fanny, "why is a new baby like a cow's tail?" Fanny blushed as she answered, "because it was was never seen before."

The dentists generally have acknowledged their business to be a *gum* game inasmuch as they are using gutta percha to set their artificial teeth in.

A man who don't take a newspaper is not only poor but will always remain so. The less men know, the less they earn. Folks who labor for seventy-five ents a day, always sign their names with an X.

The last case of indolence is related in one of our exchanges, it is that of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy, that in writing his name, he simply used the letter J and then punched a hole through the paper!

I understaud your father is dead," said a man to a little boy, as he entered the house. "You're right now, old hoss," said he, "he's laid out in t'other room as cold as a wedge!"

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Petersburg, Jan. 14, 1856.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.

TOBACCO.—The transactions in this article since the holidays have been very limited owing to the bad state of the weather which has prevented planters from getting their tobacco or any portion of it to market. The receipts in December were very light, consequently there was but little that laid over until after Christmas for inspection. We quote lugs at $4½ to $6, and leaf 6½ to $10. The advance is from 50 cents to $1½ since the 1st of December, which is owing entirely to the limited amount opening.

WHEAT.—During the past week there has been but little doing in this article. The receipts are exceedingly small and holders generally are not disposed to offer their stocks on the market at present prices. We quote good to prime White at $2 to $2.08. Common to fair lots 1.50 to $1.90.

COTTON.—The receipts continue light with a fair demand, and prices have further advanced. Sales of good to prime at 8¾ to $9.

CORN.—For some days past has been in better demand. Sales day before yesterday were made at 85 cts for large parcels and to-day at 87½.

CLOVER SEED.—Stock very light and prices firm. We quote good seed at 10½ to $10½.

MACKEREL.—Not quite so firm and prices are 25 cents lower. We quote No. 3 at $6 to $6½.

CANDLES.—Sperm 44 to 46 cents; Adamantine 28 to 37 cents; Tallow 17 to 18 cents.

PORK.—Receipts light with a brisk demand for small and medium hogs at 8¾ to 9 cts.

BACON.—This article has further declined. We quote by the hhd., shoulders 10½ and sides 11½ to 12 cents.

MOLASSES.—N. O. 56 to 58 cents; Cuba 48 to 50 cents.

SUGARS.—Owing to the rivers being frozen up the usual supplies have been cut off, and there is but little in market. Prices have further advanced, and we quote coffee sugars 10½ to 11, crushed 11½ to 12, Powdered 11 to 11½ cts.

GUANO.—We quote Peruvian guano at $55 to $56.

MARRIED.

In Wake county, at the residence of J. W Judd, on Thursday evening the 3d inst., by B N. Howell, Esq., Mr. Gaston Balentine to Miss Nancy, daughter of Elder J W. Judd, all of Wake county.

In Caswell county, on Thursday evening the 3d inst., by Rev. G. G. Walker, Mr. Stephen Rice to Miss Marg. J. West.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
Jan. 17, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 19th of Feb'y, next, for the purchase of $29,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st 1855, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $15,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on

The Coppersmith Business

in all its branches, and that he is fully prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, such as Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Cooking Utensils, both of brass, lead and copper, pumps, &c., &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage.

The establishment is on Fayetteville street, directly opposite the Market House.

HENRY HESSELBACH.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 17—1m.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.

January 17, 1856. 17—

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership of Niemeyer & White is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
JAMES C. WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, '56. 17—3t.

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till; the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwords of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots.

The Town property and other lots adjoining the city will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of our next February Court, if not previously disposed of. Terms: one half cash—the other half in six months, with bond and approved security. All of which may by seen on application on

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Jan. 17 1856. 17—td.

To Persons wanting Farms.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING lands on a liberal credit:

1. 400 acres Brady's Pocosin, 10 miles from Washington, in Beaufort county, 120 acres drained and cleared; a few good buildings; land first quality swamp, will bring 50 barrels of corn per acre, on a public road, in a good neighborhood, will be divided if desired.

2. About 8,000 acres, Beaufort county, midway between Washington and Plymouth, head of Pungo creek; part first, part second quality swamp. I will sell low, or give half for cutting a 15 ft. canal, or 640 acres per mile.

3. About 16,000 acres, Beaufort county, head of South Creek and Campbell's Creek; about 6,000 acres first quality swamp, the rest second quality swamp and fair high land; the whole easy drained and convenient to navigation. I will give 100 acres per mile of 10 ft. canal.

4. About 1,700 acres, Beaufort county, Jack's Neck, near mouth of lower Broad Creek, partially drained, good swamp, on navigable water, on a public road. I will give 150 acres per mile of 10 ft. canal.

5. About 5,000 acres, Craven county, on Beaufort line, head of little Swift Creek, part very good Cypress swamp. I will give 350 acres per mile of 12 ft. canal, or will sell low.

6. 640 acres, Hyde county, head of Broad Creek, very rich swamp. I will give 100 acres per mile of 10 ft. canal.

7. An undivided half of about 80,000 acres, Hyde county, adjoining the State Canal from Alligator Lake and extending east nearly to Long Shoal River. Valued for taxation at 50 cts. per acre by the assessors.

8. An undivided ⅙ of the above tract. These will be sold very low in mass or in small portions to actual settlers.

I offer for sale also other lands in the above and Carteret and several other Counties which will be described to purchasers. Address, at Washington, N. C.,

WILL. B. RODMAN.

January 16, 1856. 17—waswltpd.

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "Southern Sentinel" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shal serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but religious liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The Sentinel will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, Editor.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUT-BUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canalling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance.*

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Jan. 16, 1856. 17—4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 93 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF JOHN Buffaloe, who are secured in a Deed of Trust, executed to me of date the 7th day of November, 1855, are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 28th day of this present month, at 12 o'clock M., to determine what is to be done by the Trustee under said Deed. A punctual attendance is requested.

HENRY BUFFALOE, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

MANTEO MILLS.—THE ABOVE MILLS WILL be sold at the Court House Door, Raleigh, on Thursday, January 24th, at 12 o'clock, M.

DAN'L G. FOWLE.

January 16, 1856. 17—td.

To the Voters of Raleigh District No. 1.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. N. BUNTING a candidate for the office of Constable in the Raleigh District No. 1; and he pledges himself if elected to endeavor to give satisfaction.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1856. 16—2t.

To the Voters of Raleigh District No. 2.

I OFFER MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR the office of DISTRICT CONSTABLE for Raleigh District No. 2, and should it be your pleasure to elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office without fear or favor. (☞ Election 3d Monday in January.)

WM. E. ALLEY.

Jan. 2, 1856. 13—td.

JAMES H. UNTHANK,

(FORMERLY OF N. C.)

Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ANY business accompanied by a remittance sufficient to pay for stationery, postage, &c.

Office, No. 56, Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.

January 12, 1856. 16—1mpd.

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—3m.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. Th Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a ter of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assur for life participating in the profits of the Company. F policies granted for the whole term of life, when the pr mium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for o half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 p cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been pa by this Company, together with the low rates of premiur present great inducements to such as are disposed to i sure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five year for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

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Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President.*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary.*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
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Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } *Medical*
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Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, } *Executive Com-*
W. W. Holden, } *mittee.*
Charles B. Root, }
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to th pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtaine at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The sub scriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Im plements to be found in the State, embracing horse powe which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, he in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Dril seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold lov and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Gri mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hou Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and ce tificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two hor es, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teet Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns f one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an a sortment as can be found in any house north or south, wit 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yol irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Lo Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivat Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Gar en Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bu Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirab Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultur House north or south, with many other desirable goods viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, shi wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vice stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, car boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other ho low castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with fric tion rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invi ted to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1855. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. Wilmington Street.

93—6m.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and or sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

The next session opens the 2nd Monday in January. Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per session.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Department by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school without its disadvantages.

Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—3w.

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to one hundred acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be required. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1856. W. 2. COOKE.

Register copy till day. 18—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips,* by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereux. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

September 27, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

Oct. 15. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brs. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Log-wood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Wafington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at

H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

PREPARE YOURSELVES WITH STAMPS!

RALEIGH Post Office, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after this date, (according to act of Congress and by direction of the Postmaster General,) no letters will be sent from this office unless prepaid *by stamps.*

WM. WHITE, P. M.

8—3t.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange. To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855.

☞ Register copy. 30—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1856, WILL COMmence on the 24th day of December, 1855. There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first class has been divided into two sections, for the accomodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College course. Girls under 14 years of age will hereafter be received into the Institution. Circulars will be sent on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES,
President.

Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—wtf.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpaces, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

DE QUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE SECOND Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo.
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew an continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the estire Union.

August 14, 1855. H. R. NIXON.

77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** in 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only,* and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.

P. F. PESCUD,
GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned by bond or account are *now affectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to me by Elizabeth S. Ryalls, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on Monday the 22d inst., the following property, to-wit:

One negro girl, and two boys, all the household and kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, and fixtures pertaining to kitchen and house-keeping, all the stock of hogs and cattle, one carriage and rockaway. Also, one pair of horses, wagon and harness, all the stock of corn, fodder, shucks and grain on hand.

Terms and place of sale will be made known in due time.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

January 5, 1856. 13—

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
COUNTING-HOUSE
1856. ALMANAC 1856.

Being Bissextile or Leap-Year, containing 366 Days, and the 80th of American Independence.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednes	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	SUN. RISES.	SUN. SETS.	MOON.	D.	H.	M.
								H. M.	H. M.				
JAN.,			1	2	3	4	5	7 10	4 50	New M.	6	4	59 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 7	4 53	First Q.	12	8	34 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 2	4 58	Full M.	20	4	4 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	28	8	6 p. m.
	27	28	29	30	31								
FEB.,						1	2	6 51	5 9	New M.	6	4	59 a. m.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 44	5 16	First Q.	12	8	34 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 37	5 23	Full M.	20	4	4 p. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	28	8	6 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29							
MARCH,							1	6 21	5 39	New M.	6	3	6 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 14	5 46	First